UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/632,783	KAKE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Wen-Chuan Chen	2645	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 August 2003</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-28</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

1. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

2. Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed towards non-statutory subject matter. A program as stated in claims 13 and 14 is not necessarily a "computer program." Page 53 of the "Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility" clearly states "a computer readable medium encoded with a computer program" is considered as statutory; without such clear recitation in the claims, claims 13 and 14 are claiming computer program per se (although in the method step format), but is still rejected under 101 for claiming nonfunctional descriptive material that is recorded on some computer-readable medium.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. The term "n dimensions" is not defined by the claims 6, 9, and 19, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102

that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claims 1-3, 7-8, 10-18, 22-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by Andersen et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0217123)

Regarding claim 1, Andersen et al. teach "An information transmission/reception

method (paragraph 1), comprising: storing predetermined information in a transmission

system and in a reception system (paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control

the performance of actions on the apparatus (computer) based on the number of

incoming rings, host pc == reception system, remote pc == transmission system), each

piece of the predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a

calling signal (paragraph 50, transmission count of n determines the action performed);

selecting one piece of the information stored in the transmission system (paragraph 49-

52, selecting to call a number a number of specified times to perform actions on the

apparatus or selecting to call less than or greater than a number of times to reboot the

apparatus); detecting the transmission count of a calling signal associated with the

selected piece of information (paragraph 49-52, detecting the transmission count of a

calling signal associated with user specified number of rings to either reboot or perform

some action on the remote pc, e.g. n=2 to remote control and access and n<2 to

reboot); transmitting the calling signal to the reception system only a number of times

that is equal to the detected transmission count (paragraph 52, i.e. user determines that

the transmission of less than 2 rings will reboot the PC and transmits only one ring will

reboot the PC and transmits so); counting the number of times the calling signal is

received at the reception system to determine the transmission count of the received

calling signals (paragraph 49-52, i.e. counting the number of incoming rings at the

access control card); and retrieving from the predetermined information stored in the

reception system a piece of information associated with the transmission count of the

received calling signals. (paragraph 49-52, the access control card determines that if

n=2, answers the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot pc)"

Regarding claim 2, Andersen et al. teach "The information transmission/reception

method according to claim 1, wherein the predetermined information is appliance

operation data for operating a household appliance in communication with the reception

system." (paragraph 1, 49-52, reboot or remotely access and control the host pc)

Regarding claim 3, Andersen et al. teach "The information transmission/reception

method according to claim 2, wherein the reception system operates the household

appliance according to the retrieved piece of appliance operation data." (paragraph 49-

52, i.e. the access control card operates the apparatus based on the number of rings

received (retrieved piece of appliance operation data)

Regarding claim 7, Andersen et al. teach "An information transmission method

(paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control the performance of actions on the

apparatus (computer) based on the number of incoming rings, host pc == reception

system) comprising: storing predetermined information in a transmission system

(paragraph 49-52, the user determines n, the number of rings and uses this n to

effectuate an action; therefore user stores this predetermined info), each piece of the

predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a calling signal

(paragraph 50, transmission count of n determines the action performed), selecting one

piece of the information stored in the transmission system (paragraph 49-52, selecting

to call a number a number of specified times to perform actions on the apparatus or

selecting to call less than or greater than a number of times to reboot the apparatus);

detecting the transmission count of a calling signal associated with the selected piece of

information (paragraph 49-52, detecting the transmission count of a calling signal

associated with user specified number of rings to either reboot or perform some action

on the remote pc, e.g. n=2 to remote control and access and n<2 to reboot); and

transmitting the calling signal from the transmitting system only a number of times that

is equal to the detected transmission count. (paragraph 52, i.e. user determines that the

transmission of less than 2 rings will reboot the PC and transmits only one ring to reboot

the PC)"

Regarding claim 8, Andersen et al. teach "The information transmission method

according to claim 7, wherein the predetermined information is appliance operation data

for operating a household appliance at a remote location." (paragraph 1, 49-52, reboot

or remotely access and control the host pc)

Regarding claim 10, Andersen et al. teach "An information reception method

(paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control the performance of actions on the

apparatus (computer) based on the number of incoming rings, host pc == reception system), comprising: storing predetermined information in a reception system ((paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control the performance of actions on the apparatus (computer) based on the number of incoming rings, host pc == reception system), each piece of the predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a calling signal (paragraph 50, transmission count of n determines the action performed); counting a number of times a calling signal is received at the reception system to determined the transmission count of the received calling signals (paragraph 49-52, i.e. counting the number of incoming rings at the access control card); and retrieving from the predetermined information stored in the reception system a piece of information associated with the transmission count of the received calling signals. (paragraph 49-52, the access control card determines that if n=2, answers the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot pc)"

Regarding claim 11, Andersen et al. teach "The information reception method according to claim 10, wherein the predetermined information is appliance operation data for operating a household appliance in communication with the reception system." (paragraph 1, 49-52, reboot or remotely access and control the host pc)

Regarding claim 12, Andersen et al. teach "The information reception method according to claim 11, wherein the reception system operates the household appliance according to the retrieved piece of appliance operation data." (paragraph 49-52, i.e. the access control card operates the apparatus based on the number of rings received (retrieved piece of appliance operation data)

Regarding claim 13, Andersen et al. teach "A computer-readable storage

medium having stored thereon an information transmission program, the information

transmission program comprising (paragraph 1-3, 5-7, i.e. a software-based system

(remote access engine) to remotely control a PC): accessing predetermined information

stored in a memory (paragraph 1-3, 5-7, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control the

performance of actions on the apparatus (computer) based on the number of incoming

rings, host pc == reception system using a software based system), each piece of the

predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a calling signal

(paragraph 50, transmission count of n determines the action performed); selecting one

piece the information from the memory (paragraph 49-52, selecting to call a number a

number of specified times to perform actions on the apparatus or selecting to call less

than or greater than a number of times to reboot the apparatus); detecting the

transmission count of calling signal associated with selected piece of information

(paragraph 49-52, detecting the transmission count of a calling signal associated with

user specified number of rings to either reboot or perform some action on the remote

pc, e.g. n=2 to remote control and access and n<2 to reboot); and transmitting the

calling signal only number times that is equal to the detected transmission count.

(paragraph 52, i.e. user determines that the transmission of less than 2 rings will reboot

the PC and transmits only one ring to reboot the PC)"

Regarding claim 14, Andersen et al. teach "A computer-readable storage

medium having stored thereon an information reception program, the information

reception program comprising (paragraph 1, 50, 125, i.e. an user may remotely control

the performance of actions on the apparatus (computer) based on the number of

incoming rings, host pc == reception system and access control card is part of the host

pc): counting a number of times a calling signal is received to determine transmission

count of the received calling signals (paragraph 49-52, i.e. counting the number of

incoming rings at the access control card); accessing predetermined information stored

in a memory (paragraph 49-52, the access control card determines that if n=2, answers

the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot pc), each piece of the

predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a calling signal

(paragraph 49-52, the access control card determines that if n=2, answers the call and

allow remote access and if n<2, reboot pc); and retrieving from the predetermined

information stored in the memory a piece of information associated with the

transmission count of the received calling signals. (paragraph 49-52, the access control

card determines that if n=2, answers the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot

pc)"

Regarding claim 15, Andersen et al. teach "A transmitter (paragraph 6, remote

access engine on remote pc), comprising: a memory for storing predetermined

information (paragraph 6, paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control the

performance of actions on the apparatus (computer) based on the number of incoming

rings, host pc == reception system, remote pc== transmission system), each piece of

the predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a calling

signal (paragraph 50, transmission count of n determines the action performed);

selecting means for selecting one piece of the information stored in said memory

(paragraph 49-52, selecting to call a number a number of specified times to perform

actions on the apparatus or selecting to call less than or greater than a number of times

to reboot the apparatus); detecting means for detecting the transmission count of a

calling signal associated with the selected piece of information (paragraph 49-52,

detecting the transmission count of a calling signal associated with user specified

number of rings to either reboot or perform some action on the remote pc, e.g. n=2 to

remote control and access and n<2 to reboot); and control means for controlling

transmission of the calling signal only a number of times that is equal to the detected

transmission count. (paragraph 52, i.e. user determines that the transmission of less

than 2 rings will reboot the PC and transmits only one ring to reboot the PC) "

Regarding claim 16, Andersen et al. teach "A receiver (paragraph 50, access

control card on host pc), comprising: a memory for storing predetermined information

(paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control the performance of actions on the

apparatus (computer) based on the number of incoming rings, host pc == reception

system, remote pc == transmission system), each piece of the predetermined

information being associated with a transmission count of a calling signal (paragraph

50, transmission count of n determines the action performed); counting means for

counting a number of times a calling signal is received to determine the transmission

count of the received calling signals (paragraph 49-52, i.e. counting the number of

incoming rings at the access control card); and means for retrieving from said memory a

piece of information associated with the transmission count of the received calling

signals. (paragraph 49-52, the access control card determines that if n=2, answers the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot pc)"

Regarding claim 17, Andersen et al. teach "The receiver according to claim 16, wherein the predetermined information is appliance operation data for operating a household appliance in communication with said receiver." (paragraph 1, 49-52, reboot or remotely access and control the host pc)

Regarding claim 18, Andersen et al. teach "The receiver according to claim 17, further comprising communication means in communication with said receiver, said communication means including appliance operation instructing means for operating the household appliance according to the retrieved appliance operation data." (paragraph 49-52, i.e. the access control card operates the apparatus based on the number of rings received (retrieved piece of appliance operation data)

Regarding claim 22, Andersen et al. teach "An information transmission/reception system (paragraph 1), comprising: a memory for storing predetermined information (paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control the performance of actions on the apparatus (computer) based on the number of incoming rings, host pc == reception system, remote pc == transmission system), each piece of the predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a calling signal (paragraph 50, transmission count of n determines the action performed); a transmitter having selecting means for selecting one piece of the predetermined information from said memory (paragraph 49-52, selecting to call a number a number of specified times to perform actions on the apparatus or selecting to call less than or greater than a number

of times to reboot the apparatus), detecting means for detecting the transmission count

of a calling signal associated with the selected piece of information (paragraph 49-52,

detecting the transmission count of a calling signal associated with user specified

number of rings to either reboot or perform some action on the remote pc, e.g. n=2 to

remote control and access and n<2 to reboot), and control means for controlling

transmission of the calling signal only a number times that is equal to the detected

transmission count (paragraph 49-52, detecting the transmission count of a calling

signal associated with user specified number of rings to either reboot or perform some

action on the remote pc, e.g. n=2 to remote control and access and n<2 to reboot); a

receiver having counting means for counting a number times the calling signal is

received to determine the transmission count of the received calling signals (paragraph

49-52, i.e. counting the number of incoming rings at the access control card), and

means for retrieving from said memory a piece of information associated with the

transmission count of the received calling signals (paragraph 49-52, the access control

card determines that if n=2, answers the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot

pc); and an exchange station for transmitting to said receiver only the number of times

that is equal to the transmission count of the calling signal in response to an instruction

from said control means of said transmitter. (paragraph 60, i.e. the exchange station ==

switch in the LAN, modem, or Internet network)"

Regarding claim 23, Andersen et al. teach "The information

transmission/reception system according to claim 22, wherein the predetermined

information is appliance operation data for operating a household appliance connected

to said receiver." (paragraph 1, 49-52, reboot or remotely access and control the host

pc)

Regarding claim 24, Andersen et al. teach "The information

transmission/reception system according to claim 23, wherein said receiver has

appliance operation instructing means for operating the household appliance according

to the retrieved appliance operation data." (paragraph 1, 49-52, reboot or remotely

access and control the host pc)

Regarding claim 25, Andersen et al. teach "An information transmission system

(paragraph 1), comprising: a processor operable to execute instructions (paragraph 6,

remote access engine running on remote pc); and instructions, the instructions including

accessing predetermined information stored in a memory (paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user

may remotely control the performance of actions on the apparatus (computer) based on

the number of incoming rings, host pc == reception system, remote pc == transmission

system), each piece of the predetermined information being associated with a

transmission count of a calling signal (paragraph 50, transmission count of n determines

the action performed); selecting one piece of the information from the memory

(paragraph 49-52, selecting to call a number a number of specified times to perform

actions on the apparatus or selecting to call less than or greater than a number of times

to reboot the apparatus); detecting the transmission count of a calling signal associated

with the selected piece of information (paragraph 49-52, detecting the transmission

count of a calling signal associated with user specified number of rings to either reboot

or perform some action on the remote pc, e.g. n=2 to remote control and access and

n<2 to reboot); and transmitting the calling signal only a number of times that is equal

to the detected transmission count. (paragraph 52, i.e. user determines that the

transmission of less than 2 rings will reboot the PC and transmits only one ring will

reboot the PC and transmits so)"

Regarding claim 26, Andersen et al. teach "An information reception system

(paragraph 1), comprising: a processor operable to execute instructions (paragraph 50,

i.e. access control card on a host pc); and instructions, the instructions including

counting a number of times a calling signal is received to determine a transmission

count of the received calling signals (paragraph 49-52, i.e. counting the number of

incoming rings at the access control card); accessing predetermined information stored

in a memory (paragraph 49-52, the access control card determines that if n=2, answers

the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot pc), each piece of the

predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a calling signal

(paragraph 49-52, the access control card determines that if n=2, answers the call and

allow remote access and if n<2, reboot pc); and retrieving from the predetermined

information stored in the memory a piece of information associated with the

transmission count of the received calling signals. (paragraph 49-52, the access control

card determines that if n=2, answers the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot

pc)"

Regarding claim 27, Andersen et al. teach "The information reception system

according to claim 26, wherein the instructions further comprise: operating a household

appliance according to the retrieved piece of information." (paragraph 49-52, i.e. the

access control card operates the apparatus based on the number of rings received

(retrieved piece of appliance operation data)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 4-6, 9, 19-21, 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Andersen et al. (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0217123)

in view of Joao (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0121969).

Regarding claim 4, Andersen et al. teach "The information transmission/reception

method according to claim 3."

However, they do not teach "wherein the reception system feeds back to the

transmission system either information that the household appliance has operated

properly or the information that the household appliance has not operated properly."

In the same field of endeavor, Joao teaches "wherein the reception system feeds

back to the transmission system either information that the household appliance has

operated properly or the information that the household appliance has not operated

properly." (paragraph 21-23, 234, i.e. CPU reports back the operator (user) the status of

the apparatus whether the apparatus is running) so that users may be kept apprised of

status of remote equipments as stated in paragraph 2 in order to provide security for

equipment or premises as stated in paragraph 10.

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use, within Andersen et al.'s method, Joao's teachings above so

that security may be provided for equipment or premises.

Regarding claim 5, Andersen et al. teach "The information transmission/reception

method according to claim 4, wherein the information is a predetermined number of

calling signals. (paragraph 50)"

However, they do not teach "the information being feedback and the feedback

indicates that the household appliance has operated properly and household appliance

has not operated properly."

In the same field of endeavor, Joao teaches "the information being feedback and

the feedback indicates that the household appliance has operated properly and

household appliance has not operated properly." (paragraph 21-23, 234, i.e. CPU

reports back the operator (user) the status of the apparatus whether the apparatus is

running) so that users may be kept apprised of status of remote equipments as stated in

paragraph 2 in order to provide security for equipment or premises as stated in

paragraph 10.

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use, within Andersen et al.'s method, Joao's teachings above so

that security may be provided for equipment or premises.

Regarding claim 6, Andersen et al. teach "The information transmission/reception method according to claim 1."

However, they do not teach "wherein the predetermined information is arranged in a data structure having n dimensions."

In the same field of endeavor, Joao teaches "wherein the predetermined information is arranged in a data structure having n dimensions." (paragraph 214, transceiver stores information in a database 155, a database inherently has data structure of various dimensions)

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, within Andersen et al.'s method, Joao's teachings above, so that the transceiver can automatically and efficiently retrieve the settings from a database to remotely access and control an equipment instead of users manually entering them.

Regarding claim 9, Andersen et al. teach "The information transmission method according to claim 7."

However, they do not teach "wherein the predetermined information is arranged in a data structure having n dimensions."

In the same field of endeavor, Joao teaches "wherein the predetermined information is arranged in a data structure having n dimensions." (paragraph 214, transceiver stores information in a database 155, a database inherently has data structure of various dimensions)

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, within Andersen et al.'s method, Joao's teachings above, so that the transceiver can automatically and efficiently retrieve the settings from a database to remotely access and control an equipment instead of users manually entering them.

Regarding claim 19, Andersen et al. teach "The receiver according to claim 16."

However, they do not teach "wherein the predetermined information is arranged in a data structure having n dimensions."

In the same field of endeavor, Joao teaches ""wherein the predetermined information is arranged in a data structure having n dimensions." (paragraph 214, transceiver stores information in a database 155, a database inherently has data structure of various dimensions)

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, within Andersen et al.'s receiver, Joao's teachings above, so that the receiver can automatically and efficiently retrieve the settings from a database to access and control an equipment.

Regarding claim 20, Andersen et al. teach "A transmitter-receiver (paragraph 1, 50), comprising: a memory for storing predetermined information (paragraph 1, 50, i.e. an user may remotely control the performance of actions on the apparatus (computer) based on the number of incoming rings, host pc == reception system, remote pc == transmission system), each piece of the predetermined information being associated with a transmission count of a calling signal (paragraph 50, transmission count of n

determines the action performed); selecting means for selecting one piece of the predetermined information from said memory (paragraph 49-52, selecting to call a number a number of specified times to perform actions on the apparatus or selecting to call less than or greater than a number of times to reboot the apparatus); detecting means for detecting the transmission count of a calling signal associated with the selected piece of information (paragraph 49-52, detecting the transmission count of a calling signal associated with user specified number of rings to either reboot or perform some action on the remote pc, e.g. n=2 to remote control and access and n<2 to reboot); control means for controlling transmission of the calling signal only a number of times that is equal to the detected transmission count (paragraph 52, i.e. user determines that the transmission of less than 2 rings will reboot the PC and transmits only one ring to reboot the PC); counting means for counting a number of times the calling signal is received to determine the transmission count of the received calling signals (paragraph 49-52, i.e. counting the number of incoming rings at the access control card); and means for retrieving from said memory a piece of information associated with the transmission count of the received calling signals. (paragraph 49-52, the access control card determines that if n=2, answers the call and allow remote access and if n<2, reboot pc)"

However, they do not teach the "transmitter-receiver" being a transceiver and in one physical unit.

In the same field of endeavor, Joao teaches the "transmitter-receiver" being a transceiver and in one physical unit. (paragraph 161, lines 1-6 and paragraph 167, lines 14-16)

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, within Andersen et al.'s transmitter-receiver, Joao's teachings above so that the functionalities can be integrated in a transceiver.

Regarding claim 21, Andersen et al. teach "The transmitter-receiver according to claim 20."

However, they do not teach "further comprising: display means for displaying the retrieved piece of information."

In the same field of endeavor, Joao teaches "further comprising: display means for displaying the retrieved piece of information." (paragraph 161, lines 13-17 and 163, lines 1-4,i.e. the transmitter 2 may be a cellular or telephone which inherently has a display and the display provides video indication of system status as well as providing information indicative of data received by the receiver 2C)

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, within Andersen et al.'s transmitter-receiver, Joao's teachings above so that user may be conveniently informed of the different ring settings via a visual display instead of having to memorize them.

Regarding claim 28, Andersen et al. teach "The information reception system according to claim 27."

However, they do not teach "wherein the instructions further comprise: feeding back to a transmission destination either information that the household appliance has operated properly or information that the household appliance has not operated properly."

In the same field of endeavor, Joao teaches "wherein the instructions further comprise: feeding back to a transmission destination either information that the household appliance has operated properly or information that the household appliance has not operated properly." (paragraph 21-23, 234, i.e. CPU reports back the operator (user) the status of the apparatus whether the apparatus running) so that users may be kept apprised of status of remote equipments as stated in paragraph 2 in order to provide security for equipment or premises as stated in paragraph 10.

Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, within Andersen et al.'s system, Joao's teachings above so that security may be provided for equipment or premises.
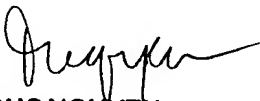
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wen C. Chen whose telephone number is 571-272-7649. The examiner can normally be reached on 11 AM-9:30PM Monday thru Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on 571-272-7503. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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